SEPTEMBER 26, 1766. THE NUMBER 801.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the lateſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Prophecy from the Eaſt. Chap. 1. ℣ 5. 6.

" 5. *And then men who cannot write for themſelves* " *ſhall write for the publick; the great men, even the men* " *of fortune, ſhall write controverſies.*"

" 6. *And they ſhall call themſelves lovers of truth, and* " *lovers of juſtice; and much paper ſhall be waſted, and* " *words ſhall loſe their meaning.*"

Mr. PRINTER,

I AM ſorry to find that, notwithſtanding the publication of this extraordinary prophecy, the great men, even the men of fortune (as they and their ſycophants falſely call them) ſhould, in ſpite of nature, turn writers, and of that ſort mentioned in the 6th verſe, who call themſelves lovers of truth and lovers of juſtice, and at the ſame time evidently pervert the plaineſt ſenſe and meaning of words. Such, Sir, I undertake to prove thoſe two infamous ſcribblers to be who have wrote for the publick in the gazettes of the 22d of Auguſt laſt, under the aſſumed names of *An Enemy to Nonſenſe*, and *Democritus*; though their performances would point out much properer ones for them, as the firſt proves himſelf an enemy to truth and juſtice, and the other diſcovers himſelf to be nearly related to that ſnarling cur Diogenes, and ought, like him, to be confined to a tub. To theſe I muſt add a third, though a week prior to the publication of the prophecy, yet within its deſcription; he it ſeems has no name, or was aſhamed of it, or was not able to find one, and therefore uſhers his gall and abuſe into the gazette as from the county of Stafford, where I am ſatisfied he has no legal ſettlement. This extraordinary triumvirate hath undertaken to entertain the publick at the expenſe of two of my ſons, and I dare ſay they thought with learning, wit, and humour; but words through their pens loſe their meaning. They could be no ways concerned in the diſpute between my ſon James and Col. Richard Henry Lee; it was perſonal, and no other had a right to interfere. Therefore, when three bravoes in maſks ſtep forth together, and with malice in their hearts, and the poiſon of aſps under their lips, belch out and publiſh to the whole world their malicious and venemous lies and ſlanders, do not they deſerve to be treated as aſſaſſins and murderers? I know none of them; if I did, I would uſe them with as little ceremony, perhaps leſs, however highly they may value themſelves upon family, fortune, poſt, or dignity. Theſe I allow are advantages that may very properly add to the reſpect due to a good and worthy man, but degrade a baſe and wicked one; according to a truly noble Lord's obſervation, who ſaid, if a Nobleman was guilty of any action that was ſcandalous in a Gentleman, he ought to be hanged, for the honour of the Peerage. Doctor Scott, in his Chriſtian Life, treating of defamation, ſays: " Whoever, either by falſe witneſs, " publick ſlanders, o private whiſperings, endeavours to " attaint an innocent man's reputation, doth thereby in- " juriouſly attempt to exclude him from the converſation " of men, and ſhut the door of human ſociety againſt him; " becauſe on his good name his ability to do good to him- " ſelf, or friends or neighbours, the ſucceſs of his affairs, " his beſt comforts, chiefeſt intereſts, and deareſt conve- " niences of life, yea and ſometimes his life itſelf, depends: " So that in defaming others we commonly rob, ſometimes " murder, and always injure them; and there are no da- " mages ſo irreparable, no wounds ſo incurable, no ſcars " ſo indelible, as thoſe of a ſlanderous tongue. Whoſo- " ever therefore forges, or ſpreads, or raſhly entertains, " a ſlander againſt any man, doth, in ſo doing, injuri- " ouſly offend againſt the natural rights of ſociety, and is " at once a thief, a raviſher, and a murderer; a robber " of the good name, a deflowerer of the reputation, and " a murderer of the honour, of his neighbour."

I ſhall now proceed to ſtate the caſe in its true colours, and then ſubmit it to the candid publick; but muſt beg leave, for my own eaſe, to diſtinguiſh the triumvirate by ſhorter names, and I think not improper ones. I ſhall therefore call the Stafford vagrant *Gibbet*, the Enemy to Nonſenſe *Scandal*, and Democritus *Pillory*; their gang-leader Col. Richard Henry Lee, from his open acknowledgment that as ſoon as ever he heard of any place " he " uſed to write to his friends in England to get it for him," I think may very properly and emphatically be called by the name of *Bob Booty*. Solicitors for places (to which perquiſites are annexed) are now grown ſo dangerous to ſociety that, as the brave honeſt old Roman candidates wore a white garment to recommend them to the ſuffrages of their fellow citizens, thoſe of the modern times ſhould be obliged to wear a black one, to warn their fellow ſubjects to be upon their guard.

It is notorious that upon the firſt incurſions of the French, in the year 1753, two of my ſons, George and John (both under age) engaged in the ſervice of their country; and, among the very firſt, went out under the command of Col. Fry, in defence of the frontiers. The difficulties and hardſhips of the ſervice can only be known to thoſe who endured them, and which often affected the officers equally with the private men. I ſhall only ſay that they ſerved until my ſon John fell, after three years ſervice, univerſally lamented, having expended above three hundred pounds more than his pay amounted to. My ſon George continued in the ſervice until the war was happily ended, and in the courſe of it was ſent to the aſſiſtance of Carolina and Georgia, was employed upon different occaſions, in the ſeveral plantations from Georgia to Cape Breton, and was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; and when he quitted the army (which to my certain knowledge he did after expending above five hundred pounds more than his whole pay amounted to) he was elected one of the Burgeſſes for Frederick county. For the conſtant and uniform tenour of his behaviour I appeal to the manner of his leaving the country, in the year 1763. The Governour and Council, and the Houſe of Burgeſſes, upon hearing he intended to Great Britain, were pleaſed to recommend him to their reſpective Agents; and I have reaſon to believe that he was recommended to the Right Honourable the Commiſſioners for Plantation affairs. I know the Ohio Company repoſed an almoſt unlimited confidence in him, and employed him to addreſs his Majeſty in their behalf. How he has acquitted himſelf ſince he left the colony I cannot pretend to ſay, but from report, as far as ever I heard, that has no ways hurt his character, except his accepting of the commiſſion of Stamp Diſtributor has done ſo, and it is that alone that has induced me to enter ſo far into his character; for, as *nemo repente fit turpiſſimus*, it is ſcarcely preſumable that one who had ſo early ventured his life in defence of his country's liberty ſhould ſuddenly engage in an attempt to ſtrip himſelf, and a great number of his neareſt (and ſuch as ought to be his deareſt relations, if he had no regard to his country) of all pretence of claim to liberty or property, and to load them with the chains of ſlavery, for the ſake of a temporary advantage to himſelf. Could he have been guilty of ſuch an attempt, Bob Booty himſelf could not have more bitterly inveighed or exclaimed againſt him than I would have done. But if, as he urges in his own defence, he was appointed to that office after near two years abſence, without his knowledge, and while he was in a neighbouring kingdom, upon the recommendation of his country's Agent, to whom he had been particularly recommended; if, as he well knew, that Agent was ſo long ago as in the year 1759 " appointed by " act of Aſſembly Agent for the colony, and a Committee " of the Council and Burgeſſes appointed to correſpond " with him, and to tranſmit ſuch matters and things to " him as ſhould be committed to their charge by the Ge- " neral Aſſembly, and to receive from him information " and intelligence of his proceedings, as well in ſuch caſes " as ſhould be to him intruſted by the ſaid Committee, " as in every other matter or thing that ſhould come to his " knowledge, that might either affect or be for the intereſt " of the colony; and as it was declared a miſdemeanor, " liable to the cenſure of the Aſſembly, for any one or " more of the perſons ſo appointed to write any private " letter to the ſaid Agent, containing any matter repug- " nant to the inſtructions tranſmitted by the major part of " them, acting as a Committee, or any inſtructions in any " matter, before the ſame had been conſidered and ap- " proved by a Committee," could Col. Mercer be charged by his moſt inveterate enemy with a deſign to betray his country, by the bare acceptance of a commiſſion ſo procured for him? Could he reaſonably ſuppoſe or ſuſpect that a Gentleman to whom he had been recommended, in whom his country had repoſed ſo great a truſt and confidence, who muſt be preſumed to have been regularly adviſed, from the higheſt authority, of the true ſentiments of the colony, would expoſe him to infamy and ruin, inſtead of ſerving him? The truth is, that neither the Agent (who had obſtructed the Stamp Act, in its paſſage, by every means in his power) or any body elſe, knew, when Col. Mercer left England, of any oppoſition to it in any one of the plantations; much leſs, that during the ſix months they had to conſider it, the oppoſition had become univerſal, and united the whole continent. No account of that oppoſition had then reached England, for the truth of which I appeal to the publick prints of moſt approved authority. When therefore Col. Mercer, upon his arrival, found his acceptance of that commiſſion (which had run him to great expenſe and loſs of time) was diſagreeable to his countrymen, and in leſs than twenty four hours after receiving proper notice of it (which may truly be ſaid the firſt he had) not only willingly, but cheerfully reſigned, and refuſed to act under it, though threatened with his own and his ſecurities ruin; is there one unprejudiced perſon living that can charge him with any guilt, much leſs with being an *unnatural parricide*? Will not every honeſt man join in the ſuffrage of his countrymen, who were witneſſes of his reſignation, and every circumſtance attending it, and with them acquit him of the leaſt deſign to enſlave his country; and declare that he had given them the moſt undoubted proof of the affection he bore her, by an uniform conduct from the time of his firſt entering into her ſervice? This, Mr. Printer, I was witneſs of, and with the greateſt pleaſure received at that time, and upon that occaſion, the congratulations of above a thouſand of his countrymen (if it is too great a preſumption to call them mine, after having lived above forty ſix years, and having had above twenty children born, among them.)

Notwithſtanding the way of Col. Mercer's having obtained his commiſſion was as publickly and as ſoon known in Virginia as that he had obtained it, there appeared in the Maryland Gazette of October 17th, 1765, the following account:

" On Tueſday the 24th day of September, at W—t- " m——d C——t, in the colony of Virginia, the images " of G——e G——e and G——e M——r were " carried in a cart to the gallows, and were there pub- " lickly hanged, with the acclamations and applauſe of " a large concourſe of people, of all ranks and denomi- " nations. On the breaſt of the former was inſcribed, " *I am G——e G——e, the infamous projector of American* " *ſlavery*; in one hand of the latter he held, *Money is my* " *God*; in the other hand, *Slavery I love*; on his breaſt, " *I am G——e M——r, C—l——r of St——ps in* " *Virginia.* (I ſhould have thought Collector of the Stamp " Duty much properer, as his buſineſs was to diſperſe the " ſtamps; and collect ſterling money inſtead of them.)

" On Wedneſday the 25th of September was publiſhed " the laſt words and dying ſpeech of G——e M——r, " C—l——r of the Stamps in Virginia, delivered to a " crowded audience, of all ranks and degrees of people, " aſſembled to ſee him firſt hanged and then burnt, for " traitorouſly aiding and aſſiſting in the deſtruction of his " country's liberty.

" Gentlemen,

" Sincerity becomes a man who is on the verge of eter- " nity, however crafty he may have been in the former " part of his life. I hope therefore I ſhall gain your credit, " when I aſſure you that I now die convinced of the equity " of your ſentence, and the propriety of my puniſhment; " for it is true that with parricidal hands I have endea- " voured to faſten chains of ſlavery on this my native " country, although, like the tendereſt and beſt of mothers, " ſhe has long foſtered and powerfully ſupported me. " But it was the inordinate love of gold which led me " aſtray from honour, virtue, and patriotiſm.

" As I am now to ſuffer the puniſhment ſo great an " offender deſerves, I hope my fate will inſtruct Tyranny " and Avarice that Virginia determines to be free.

" *Quid non mortalia pectora cogis*
" *——auri ſacra fames?*
" Jove fix'd it certain that whatever day
" Makes man a ſlave, takes half his worth away."

On Wedneſday October the 30th, 1765, Col. Mercer arrived at Williamſburg, about 5 o'clock in the evening (from Hampton, where he arrived the night before, from on board the ſhip he came in) and in leſs than an hour was met, in his way to the Governour's, by a great number of Gentlemen, from all parts of the colony, who inſiſted to know whether he intended to act under his commiſſion. He promiſed to give them his anſwer by 10 o'clock on Friday, which ſeemed to ſatisfy them, and he proceeded with them as far as the Coffee-Houſe, where the Governour, moſt of the Council, and a great number of Gentlemen, were aſſembled; but many Gentlemen, and others, aſſembling from all parts of the town, and conſidering that the dreadful Stamp Act was to take place on Friday morning, inſiſted on a ſpeedier anſwer, which he promiſed by 5 o'clock next day, on which the whole company departed, well pleaſed. His anſwer was accordingly given at that time, and that very night publiſhed in the Virginia Gazette, with the following account, which the Printer thought fit to adjoin:

" This declaration gave ſuch general ſatisfaction that " he was immediately born out of the Capitol gate, amidſt " the repeated acclamations of all preſent. Then he was " conducted to a publick houſe, and an elegant entertain- " ment ordered to be provided, where he ſpends the even- " ing with a number of Gentlemen. He had no ſooner " arrived there than the acclamations of the company " were redoubled, drums, French-horns, &c. ſounding " all the while. As ſoon as night ſet in the whole town " was illuminated, the bells ſet a ringing, and every mark " of joy ſhown, at this Gentleman's declining, in ſuch " a genteel manner, to act in an office ſo odious to his " country. In ſhort, we have never had ſo much, and ſo " general rejoicing upon any occaſion, in ſo ſhort a time; " and to crown the whole, there will be to-morrow night " a ſplendid ball."

I ſhould not have taken notice of this if I had not been aſſured, by good authority, that Bob's malice and envy were put into ſuch a ferment upon hearing this paragraph read as to have transformed him into an image greatly reſembling one of the furies, and to this I make no doubt to attribute the villainous report raiſed upon Col. Mercer's going to England immediately after: " That his errand " was to procure an armed force to cram the Stamp Act " down our throats," and ſome others of the ſame nature raiſed ſince. His own account of the matter, which I have to produce to any body deſirous to ſee it, and which I do not doubt will meet full credit, is that the Governour told him " that thoſe that gave had alone a right to accept his " reſignation; and that notwithſtanding his reſignation, " and offer to deliver up his commiſſion, he eſteemed him " Stamp Diſtributor; and that he, and his ſecurities, were " liable for all damages that might enſue, by his refuſing " to act." That therefore, being in hopes he might himſelf carry home the news, he had determined immediately to go and ſurrender himſelf to his ſecurities, to indemnify them, as he alone ought to ſuffer the puniſhment, if he had been guilty of any fault, chooſing to end his days in a gaol, or ſuffer any cenſure could be impoſed on him, rather than they ſhould ſuffer. My ſon James had hinted to him, before his departure, that he had reaſon to ſuſpect

That Bob was not only the author of the infamous speech attributed to him, but had himself solicited the commission of Stamp Distributor, and recommended to him to make a proper inquiry when he got to London. Upon the information he received from his brother, with that from a friend in June last, and upon Col. Francis Lee's acknowledging to him, on the 7th day of July following, at Prince William court, that his brother Richard Henry was the author of the dying speech, though he prevaricated as to his solicitation, he thought proper to publish that piece in the Virginia Gazette of July the 18th, under the name of *An Enemy to Hypocrisy*, in order that Bob might either deny or acknowledge the infamous slander and forgery he had been guilty of. I shall confine myself to consider the truth of the facts mentioned in it, and the calumny it is said to contain, without regarding the senseless cavils raised against the grammar or diction of it. As to what relates to Col. Mercer, Bob does not dispute it, nor can any one deny the facts; indeed they do not affect Bob, except he cannot bear to hear that there is any such thing as an honest man. The facts he is charged with are, 1st, that he, being more culpable than Col. Mercer, fabricated a meagre effigy, treated after his own likeness, and inspired with his own soul, which he baptized with the name of Col Mercer, whom (because more than three thousand miles distant) he treated with unheard of scurrility and base detraction, for which he refers to the dying speech. 2dly, Bob's own confession, of soliciting by his own, as well as his friend's letters. My son says in note the 3d, the first report he heard of a Stamp Duty was in October 1764, and that copies of the votes of the House of Commons arrived in Virginia in that month (which he dared to say was prior to the date of the Confessor's letters) and then in notes 4th, 5th, and 6th, he charges that Bob must have known the sentiments of his countrymen better than Col. Mercer, who had been twenty two months absent, that his solicitation (being from the spot) made it presumable that the act was agreeable to his countrymen; that Bob could not recollect his solicitation until his memory was refreshed by a letter from Col. Mercer to the late Speaker; and, lastly, that he did not discover the consequences of the act until he was assured his solicitation was ineffectual: So that it was to be presumed his patriotick spirit was set on fire by envy and disappointment, the flame of which was so hot as to burn a meagre effigy and old house, in presence of many Negroes. An honourable multitude indeed! The first fact ob confesses by his silence; it was acknowledged by his brother, and seems to be justified by Gibbet and Scandal. As to the second, I appeal to Bob's own justification; and, besides, can fix an earlier notice of a Stamp Duty being to be imposed on the colonies, by referring to the Virginia Gazette of April 27th, 1764, which Bob certainly knew of, in which, under the article of New York intelligence, dated April 2d, was published the following extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London to his friend here (that is, New York) dated February 7th, 1764.

"There is nothing new that is agreeable. but we have every thing to fear that may hurt our purses, in the line of colonies; you will soon have a parcel of Myrmidonian ravens, who will feed upon and rip up your very vitals, such as officers of Stamp Duties, Appraisers of Lands, Houses, Furniture, &c."

In the Virginia Gazette of April 26th, 1765, was published an alphabetical table of the Stamp Duties, extracted from the votes and resolves of the House of Commons of February 7th, 1765, which I had prepared for the press, immediately upon their arrival, about a fortnight before, as the most effectual method of demonstrating the exorbitance of the duty, and to put my fellow subjects upon their guard. The publication was delayed, by the Printer's refusing to publish my introduction (which he had promised) though I offered to put my name to it, and give him any security for his indemnity. I was therefore obliged to send the introduction to one of the Northward presses, with the reasons of its not being published here; and in the meantime distributed many written copies, several of which were in the hands of the Burgesses during their session in May 1765. The times being thus ascertained, I shall examine Bob's answer; to which, being so recently published, and in every body's hands, I must beg leave to refer. And if it does not amount to a full confession of every thing my son charged him with, and a manifest proof of his hypocrisy and equivocation, I do acknowledge that I do not understand it. That his application was made in November 1764, he admits. That he would not omit the first opportunity to forward his letters, every body will be satisfied. That not one ship in forty is forty days upon her passage in the winter, is notorious. How then will he make out that his letters did not get home until many months after the appointment of a Distributor was made? (which, by the way, is not very proper English.) Are not these glaring absurdities, and contradictions? And are there idiots to be found that can implicitly swallow them? If his errour was discovered in a few days, after his letters were sent away, was it not incumbent on him to have given his friend notice of the alteration of his sentiments? And was not a promulgation of his application become absolutely necessary? As he lay by, and left his friend to pursue his solicitation, can it be doubted that if his friend had succeeded in it he would not have accepted the commission? Was not his solicitation during that very session in which he values himself upon the part he bore in preparing the address to his Majesty, the memorial to the Lords, and remonstrance to the House of Commons? Let me then ask you, Bob, when you assumed that part in publick, were you not endeavouring to counteract it in private? Was your eagerness and impatience so excessive that you could not wait until it had been established, or at least until some steps had been taken towards bringing in a bill to establish it? Must not such premature applications of persons whose reputations are shielded (as a new whipper-in, hereafter mentioned, one Clysterpipe, says) by the love of every true Virginian, convince the Ministry that such an act would be readily received and easily executed? And do not the Lords in their second protest appeal to the Governours letters, and the application of many of the most intelligent and respectable persons in the American provinces for the practicability there was of carrying the act into execution in every colony, if the experiment had been properly tried? What then can avail any appeal you make? Is it not notorious that your application (to whomever you might have acknowledged it in private) was not only a secret to every one I have ever heard speak of the subject, but was so lately as May last expressly denied by some of your nearest friends and relations, with little respect to Col. Corbin, whose kind tender of his interest they said you rejected with disdain? What part did you take in the session of May 1765, when the resolves were agreed to, when no Stamp Distributor was appointed, when the success of your application continued doubtful? Must it not then raise the indignation of every honest man to know that you were the person who treated Col. Mercer with such unheard of scurrility, and base detraction, in his absence; when, to your disappointment, you understood that he was appointed? To charge a man who you knew had faithfully served his country, and had left it as well respected and beloved, and with as fair and unblemished a character and reputation, as perhaps any man of his age had ever acquired, with being a traitor to his country, an unnatural and ungrateful parricide, being seduced by avarice; to impose it on the publick as his own confession, and to publish the hellish slander in the publick gazette of another province, in order to scatter and perpetuate the infamous calumny; I will undertake to affirm is a crime that richly deserves the gallows, and cannot be expiated or excused by any of your hypocritical appeals, or proud and insolent boastings. But I have dwelt too long on so vile a subject, and it is high time to think of your friend Gibbet.

This nameless scoundrel begins with observing that the publick received a very friendly admonition, not long ago, from some honest quarter, and says it was couched in the words of Salust, ascribed to Micipsa; *quem alienum fidem (instead of fidum) invenies, si tuis hostis fueris?* And then tells that he fancies it imports this question in English, How can you expect that strangers will entertain a friendly opinion of you when you are always jarring among yourselves? Bucktkin (from whom he borrowed his quotation) very properly applied Micipsa's (and not Salust's) words of advice to his sons, to recommend concord and unanimity to the colonists, as the only means of preserving their constitutional rights. Gibbet enters the lists, not with any intention of promoting union, but with a cankered heart, to interpose in the most partial manner in behalf of the Colonel of Westmoreland, as if there was no other Colonel in that county, against Squire James, or Master James of St. James's (as he sneeringly styles him) and, like a true incendiary, endeavours to inflame and increase a difference (which he had nothing to do with) being merely personal between them, until he and some other incendiaries interposed. The Squire, or Master James, from the first of Micipsa's words, *quis autem amicior quam frater fratri*, seems to be well justified in attempting to vindicate a brother villainously traduced, behind his back, by a parcel of ruffians; yet Gibbet, by sounding the trumpet of discord, has called out the rest of the gang to his and his master's assistance, though not one of them has the honesty to appear under his true name, and some without any at all. What right can such scoundrels have to attack an honest man, who appears openly, and without disguise, and in an honest and laudable cause; and especially at a time when he was at a place where he could not hear or be informed of the poisonous shafts they were so profusely scattering every post to wound and defame him? Gibbet, in order to improve this personal difference into a party quarrel, informs the publick that there were many in company at the reading Squire James's paper, and says the sentiments upon it differed as much as the countries in which the several hearers were born. Then adds, some North Britons grinned a gl--mous applause, and skipped about with great levity; and introduces a Gentleman of much approved gravity, from whose witty remark upon the harp and bagpipe in concert, I think it very evident that that same grave Gentleman is one of Gibbet's, or rather his master Bob's gang, and a very proper member of it. But, Gibbet, you and your Gentleman of much approved gravity are much mistaken if you take this for wit and humour; it only serves to expose your ignorance and ill breeding; if either of you is, or ever was possessed of any property, you could not be ignorant how much this colony, in particular, is indebted to the Harp and Bagpipe for the trade they have promoted here. The first is unfortunately cramped, and cannot extend its trade so far as might be wished; the last, which is not fettered, now purchases and exports more of your commodities than all England, and greatly more to your advantage. They surely then are at least entitled to good manners, and it would much better become you to add your Banjar to the concert than disturb a harmony that ought by no means to be interrupted. I must agree with Gibbet that these are not proper times to attempt to expose hypocrisy, yet I hope there are some people who detest it, and would be pleased to see it exposed. Gibbet then indulges the rancour and malice of his heart, in giving such a state of the main point (as he calls it) as could only be suggested to him by his good friend the Devil, the father and first author of lying; and, rather than Col. Mercer should escape his venemous and contagious slanders, is content to give up his master, to admit him to be guilty of that severe indisposition of the heart the *auri sacra fames*, and to be a solicitor for the office of executioner to the freedom of his country, but partially attributes it to his being surprised into it, and at the same time takes upon himself to charge Col. Mercer with ingratitude to his country, after having been genteely rewarded for his ten years past services (which with more than infernal impudence and falsehood he says is confessed by the St. James's writer.) The main point has been already fully stated; Col. Mercer ought not to have been drawn into the dispute. Bob never once mentioned his name in his performance, as he must have known, as well as I do, that he never got a single shilling, but impaired his own fortune, in the service of his country, which he served with affection and integrity; and that he always had, and still has, her honour and interest more at heart than Bob Booty or any of his gang. And therefore nobody but such a foul-mouthed infamous scoundrel and liar as Gibbet, or some of his gang, would have drawn him into it, and so infamously traduced him; but Gibbet knew that he was three thousand miles distant, and upon his return would be unable to discover who was the infamous assassin that endeavoured to defame him.

Scandal, who comes next in turn, like the other great men, has plunged into controverfy, without knowing, or perhaps caring, what was the true state of the case, but merely to indulge himself in slander and defamation. Though he has not honesty enough to own his name, but fights under a mask, yet he informs the publick whose tool he is. His reflections upon calumny, and the fear he seems to be under that HIS GOOD NAME might fall a sacrifice to it, when his whole performance consists of nothing else, must convince the publick of his bare-faced impudence and audacity; at the same time it gives them an ample specimen of his talents in lying, scurrility, and defamation. With these talents he runs in and joins the cry, with the other yelping curs, to run down the Biographer. As his piece contains nothing relating to the main point, I shall only take notice of such parts of it as this whelp of the pack seems to distinguish his abilities by, and make some remarks upon them. But first, it may be proper to let him know (as he could not discover it) why the Biographer thought fit to inform the publick that he lived at St. James's in Fredericksburg. It seems the Biographer thought, as I do, that every man who taxed another in publick ought either to sign his true name or let the publick and person taxed know where he was to be found, to make good what he asserted; and was this rule established, and strictly adhered to, I am satisfied that it would more effectually put a stop to defamation than any other method I can think of. As a specimen of Scandal's scurrility, I have from his piece selected the following nosegay, collected out of his garden: Scandalous misrepresentation of a man remarkable for neither publick nor private merit—— very grossly malevolent, ill bred, and illiterate—— the chagrin arising from the disappointed hopes of wealth flowing in abundance upon his family at the expense of publick ruin——this petty-confident prejudiced biographical reporter of facts—— in defiance of truth has presumed to calumniate a Gentleman's character——it is his insignificancy only gives him the privilege of being ignorant and supercilious with impunity——Scandal, let me tell you the Biographer you abuse is a Gentleman of both publick and private merit, a lover of his country, and well esteemed by many of the principal Gentlemen in it; and is besides an honest man, who detests lying and defamation, as well as hypocrisy, and has spirit enough to vindicate both himself and his friends, when attacked with those infernal weapons. On the other hand, you, Scandal, not having the fear of God before your eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil, are a vile malicious incendiary, villainous detractor, and infamous liar, and deserve to have your ears cut off and your nose slit; which sentence perhaps Col. Mercer, whom you have drawn into the dispute, and so villainously slandered, without any occasion, would have caused to have been executed on you if you had dared to have said in his hearing what you have dared to publish. Your assertion that he did not desist from his office but by absolute compulsion carries a charge that affects a great number of worthy Gentlemen, and contradicts the account of that transaction in the Virginia Gazette, already mentioned; which, I make no doubt, the publick will pay more regard to than the bare assertion of a nameless detractor and infamous villain.

I should now have concluded with Scandal, if I had not recollected that he had assumed the title of An Enemy to Nonsense. Upon examining his whole piece to find upon what grounds he had founded his pretensions to that title, I cannot find one instance he gives of the Biographer's. He says the publick was not concerned to know Colonel Mercer was burnt in effigy, and that *quid non mortalia pectora cogis, auri sacra fames*, was its last words; and adds this extraordinary remark, Such is this Biographer's skill in grammar (I did not know that false grammar was nonsense.) Scandal, not content with this insult, concludes in these words: I have only now to inform this little Biographer that his petulance shall never again provoke me to the trouble of writing, and to admonish him from Horace, *scribendi recte sapere est principium et fons*; which I shall explain for him, as it is by no means presumable that an English Biographer, who understands not English, should know any thing of Latin. To be a good Biographer you should understand grammar. Was there ever such an impudent scoundrel and impostor? Does not every schoolboy know that the true English of Horace's Latin is, wisdom (or to be wise) is the beginning and fountain of writing rightly (or well.) And in answer to his grammatical observation, I must refer him to Bob Booty's account of the dying speech, in these words:

On Wednesday the 25th of September *was* published the last words and dying speech, &c. I shall now conclude with a piece of advice: Scandal, repent; and take care of your ears, and the gallows.

The next scoundrel enters the lists under the name of Democritus, but whom I have more properly called Pillory, from his infamous attempt to impose upon the publick, by dating his performance from St. James's, in the out skirts of Fredericksburg. This fellow sets up for a wit, and proposes printing by subscription some essays, of which (as he very truly says) he gives a very imperfect sketch. His wit I must leave to the publick to discover, as well as what he means by the author having found by experience that it was the best way to sell books before-hand. I must own both are beyond my comprehension, and therefore I must proceed to consider his essays. His first relates to a comparison between Bob Booty's solicitation and Colonel Mercer's acceptance, a point already so fully treated of that it would be impertinent to say any more about it. The second, he says, shows that the style and titles by which the GREAT ONES of the world *have distinguished themselves* are mere usurpations, and the author declares his fixed purpose of setting an example to free his fellow creatures from this insufferable tyranny. *Risum teneatis amici?* What a mean grovelling abject minion must Pillory be? Who could imagine there was a wretch breathing who could set up Bob Booty for one of the great ones of the world! Should Bob *distinguish himself* (as Pillory has chanced very rightly to word it) by such a style and title, should he not be sent to Bedlam, and undergo the regimen of the place, until he was reduced to his proper senses? His third essay, The whole Art of Lying, I make no doubt but Pillory is an adept in, and can very properly treat of in all its parts, as well as of defamation. Of these he has given so undoubted a specimen in his publication that I dare engage, if he will let the publick know where he is to be found, he will soon have a numerous subscription for this essay, as those qualifications seem at present to be much in the modern taste. Pillory's fourth essa I can make nothing of, except he means the mob who attended Booty's sham execution; if he does, I think it would be more for their own, as well as the country's interest, that they could be changed into Blacks, as they would be kept to honest labour, and the country would not be so overrun

with vagabonds. Some of Pillory's maſters can inſtruct him in another ſecret, that of making Whites out of *Blacks*, ſo as not to be diſtinguiſhed; but I forgot of whom I was writing, it is not only very preſumable that Pillory knows the trick, but that he may be employed by ſome of his maſters, as a jack aſs, in that profitable ſecret. As to his invention of a ſure method of inſpiring effigies with ſouls, the ſubject of his fifth eſſay, Pillory endeavours to rob his maſter of the honour of that diſcovery. He had long ago made an image that made a ſpeech, ſo ſtrictly agreeable to the rules of grammar, and in ſuch a ſtyle, that I dare ſay not one ſoul of the mob that attended the execution had ſenſe enough to underſtand one half of it; and I think he well deſerves a patent, to prevent Pillory, or any other ſcoundrel, from robbing him of the profit he might reap from it. The hodge-podge Pillory has mixed up for his laſt eſſay I can make nothing of. Whether by the contents and flavour of that delectable pleaſure-giving diſh called a haggeſs, and the moſt exquiſite delight to the palates accuſtomed to the geud flavour of that maxture, he intended to ſecond his brother Gibbet with another fling at the North Britons, I muſt ſubmit to the publick; and conſign Pillory to his tub, where his excrements will ſoon ſupply him with a maxture whoſe geud flavour will exceed that of the moſt delectable pleaſure-giving haggeſs that ever was made.

But what an endleſs undertaking, Mr. Printer, have I plunged myſelf in? Mr. Rind's laſt ſupplement of Auguſt 29th furniſhed me with a new antagoniſt, who from addreſſing the publick without a name, but in aid of the reſt of the pack, I have great reaſon to believe is as great a ſcoundrel as any of them; nay, from his tranſlation of the word ſaber-carpenter, which he has diſtinguiſhed by a different type, I take him to be a more mean ſpirited raſcal than the reſt, and muſt believe, notwithſtanding his Greek (however he came by it) that he had the firſt of his education in a Negro quarter. But before entering upon any anſwer to his piece, I judged it requiſite to fix upon a proper name for him; that I aſſure you, Mr. Printer, coſt me no ſmall trouble; I was obliged to read his performance over and over and over again. Sometimes I concluded he muſt certainly be one of the great ones of the world, and from his Greek (I am ſorry Mr. Rind had no Greek types; I hope both you and he will provide ſome, and Hebrew ones too: For though I do not underſtand them, I love to look at them; and perhaps I can get our parſon, or ſome other friend, when I want to addreſs the publick, to pick out a Greek or Hebrew motto for me.) But to return from my digreſſion. I ſay, from his Greek, I concluded that he was, as Mrs. Slipſlop ſays, a perdigious ſcholard; but after three or four more readings, and the help of my notes, which I carefully took every time, and finding the words——claſs of vile arts——to ſpeak in the medical way——a morbid diſpoſition of the mind——endemial in another country——diſpoſes the brain to thoſe monſtrous conceptions——and conſidering his puffing and bombaſt, I could not help ſuſpecting that he was ſome apothecary or mountebank, or one of thoſe itinerant Doctor's retainers commonly known and diſtinguiſhed by the name of Jack Pudding, Merry Andrew, or Pickled Herring. At length, to avoid any further plague or trouble, I determined to call him Clyſterpipe. And now, Mr. Clyſterpipe, a word with you. You will find (if you have a dictionary, and will conſult it) that *faber*, ſimply and properly taken, ſignifies a ſmith, a forger, a hammerer, but with a proper addition may be made to ſignify any thing; with that of *æraius*, a copperſmith; *clyſterum*, a clyſterpipe maker; *ferrarius*, a blackſmith; *lignarius*, a carpenter (but a maſter carpenter is in Latin *architectus*) laſtly, *ſuæ quiſque fortunæ faber*, includes the greateſt part of mankind, the ſhoeboy, pickpocket, gambler, mountebank, and a thouſand others. But as it may be inquired how Clyſterpipe came to fix on the term carpenter, and diſtinguiſh it among the claſs of vile arts (as he calls them) by a different type, I ſhall acquaint the publick that the Biographer, when a youth, took a particular liking to that vile art, and one Bromley (who I believe was the beſt architect that ever was in America) aſſuring me that he had a moſt extraordinary turn to mechanicks, I, who thought the profeſſors of thoſe vile arts were more beneficial members of ſociety, and more likely to make a fortune, with credit, than the young Gentlemen of thoſe times, who with laced jackets attended for improvement at ordinaries, horſe races, cock matches, and gaming tables, readily conſented to indulge his inclination, and he was accordingly bound apprentice to Mr. Waite, a maſter carpenter and undertaker, who covenanted to inſtruct him in all the different branches of that buſineſs. At the ſame time I bound four young Negro fellows (which I had given him) to Mr. Waite, who covenanted to inſtruct each of them in a particular branch. Theſe, I expected, when they were out of their time, would place him in ſuch a ſituation as might enable him to provide for himſelf, if I ſhould not be able to do any more for him. It is notorious that I received the compliments of the Governour, ſeveral of the Council, and many of the beſt Gentlemen in the country, for having ſet ſuch an example; which, they ſaid, they hoped would baniſh that falſe pride that too many of their countrymen were actuated by. After a little time, the Engliſh forces who arrived in Virginia encamped at Alexandria; and my brother, who was firſt Captain in Dunbar's regiment, quartering at Mr. Waite's, found means to make his nephew uneaſy under his choice; and I was from that time inceſſantly teazed, by thoſe who well knew their intereſt over me, until I was brought to conſent very reluctantly that he ſhould quit the plumb and ſquare, and betake himſelf to that buſineſs which, Clyſterpipe ſays, is the moſt beneficial to a man's fellow creatures, and which one would have thought might have reſtored him to Clyſterpipe's good opinion; but it ſeems that vile art of a carpenter is a blemiſh not to be effaced. Certainly Clyſterpipe cannot be a freemaſon. For my part, I muſt own that I have never got the better of my vulgar prejudice, and that I ſtill wiſh he had never quitted the ſquare, not that I have reaſon to think that he will fail of ſucceſs in his ſecond choice; on the contrary, I am ſure he has hitherto ſucceeded beyond my expectations, and I verily believe beyond his own: But I am certain that, with what I have been ſince able to give him (an I which I ſhould as willingly have done, if not more ſo, if he had continued a carpenter) he might at this time have been more happy under his vine and fig tree, and been poſſeſſed of a fortune that would have rendered him independent of courts, clients, and great men; and that he might yearly have acquired, at his eaſe, more than any lawyer ever did, or I believe ever will do, by attending the bar, in this country. I ſpeak from experience; I have attended the bar thirty ſix years, through a perpetual hurry and uneaſineſs, and have been more truly a ſlave than any one I am, or ever was, maſter of; yet have not been able, ſince the firſt day of laſt January, to command ten pounds, out of near ten thouſand due to me. And I am now convinced, beyond a poſſibility of doubt, that had I quitted the bar ſeven years ago, and minded my own eſtate, and that vile art of brewing, I could have been able to have commanded ſome thouſands, even in this time of diſtreſs, and might have looked with contempt upon thoſe falſely called great men (thoſe who are really ſo no body living does more ſincerely honour and eſteem) but the others I always did deſpiſe, and would do ſo if I was not worth a groat. I readily agree with Clyſterpipe as to his obſervation on the freedom of the preſs, and have before remarked on the very miſchievous conſequences that attend its licentiouſneſs; and, as inſtances, mentioned Bob Booty's infamous proſtitution of the Maryland preſs, and Gibbet's, Scandal's, and Pillory's, abuſe of ours; and Clyſterpipe has given another inſtance of it.

I have already ſpent ſo much time on Clyſterpipe that I will paſs by his laboured ſtyle, and attempts to diſplay his oratory, which might paſs on a mountebank's ſtage in a country village, and only obſerve that the Biographer and Carpenter whom he treats with ſo much contempt is, beſides what I ſaid before of him, of as good a family as Clyſterpipe, but which ought not to be regarded, if he had not approved himſelf in every ſtation of life, in which he has yet appeared, by a proper and becoming behaviour, a dutiful ſon, an affectionate brother, a diligent and faithful apprentice, and, ſince his arrival at manhood, a loyal and faithful ſubject, a lover of his country, particularly zealous for the intereſt of the county he had the honour to be choſen to repreſent, diligent and faithful in his clients buſineſs, a true friend, a good neighbour, a kind maſter, and, to conclude the whole, an honeſt man; who, by ſuch his behaviour, has ſo far acquired the eſteem of thoſe who have beſt known and been acquainted with him in every ſtation of life as may entitle him, without the leaſt degree of pride and vanity, to deſpiſe Clyſterpipe, and an army of ſuch nameleſs ſcoundrels, who may attempt to defame him. Clyſterpipe ſeems to be at a great loſs to underſtand the latter part of the Biographer's note——burnt a meagre effigy and old houſe, notwithſtanding there were many Negroes preſent; had he proceeded to the next words, An honourable multitude indeed! he might have diſcovered that it was not to charge Bob with murder, as he would inſinuate, but a ſneer on his crowded audience, of all ranks and degrees of people, aſſembled to ſee the images (as he calls them) firſt hanged and then burnt. To juſtify my ſon's obſervation, and for Clyſterpipe's information, as perhaps he may know nothing of the matter, I ſhall ſupply a defect of Bob's, in his account of the execution; which, as he was the principal, if not the ſole undertaker to marſhal and ſettle the order of proceſſion, it was incumbent on him to have given an account of. This I am enabled to do, from the information of a diſtant ſpectator, whoſe buſineſs had drawn him, and many others, to Weſtmoreland court-houſe, on that county court day; Bob having, craftily enough, pitched upon that day to indulge his malice, and at the ſame time have a pretence of boaſting of a crowded audience of all ranks and degrees of people, whereas in fact this tragi-comi farcical execution was exhibited in the following order: Firſt entered two of Bob Booty's Negroes, with long clubs, clothed in Wilkes's livery; which Bob, either to demonſtrate his patriotiſm or his great affection to the North Britons, had, in Wilkes's exile, thought proper to aſſume to diſtinguiſh himſelf by. Next appeared a confuſed rabble of other Negroes, and Whites of the loweſt rank, if it could be properly ſaid they were of any rank at all. Theſe were followed by what was termed the main guard, with the two criminals, not that there was any occaſion for guards, there being no danger of the criminals eſcape, but there was an abſolute neceſſity for ſome perſons to carry them to the place fixed upon by Bob for the excution, the expenſe of which Bob frugally ſaved by employing his own Negroes, whom he engaged under pretence of having a holyday. There, either by way of mourning, or for want of clothes, appeared in their birthday ſuits, and officiated in the ſeveral offices of ſheriffs, gaolers, conſtables, bailiffs, and hangmen. After the image of George Mercer followed Bob Booty himſelf, as ordinary, to take his confeſſion, and publiſh his laſt ſpeech and dying words. The proceſſion was cloſed by thoſe ranks and degrees of people generally, and not improperly, known and diſtinguiſhed by the appellation of Tag Rag and Bobtail. Judge! O Clyſterpipe, was not this an honourable multitude indeed! To conclude, ſhrewd Maſter Clyſterpipe, when you own it impoſſible to ſuppoſe that the Biographer had ever looked into a book of literature, how could you imagine that he had drawn his rule of life from your Greek motto? Which, to ſhow your great learning, and for the edification of the publick, you have thought proper to tranſlate into Engliſh, with only one witty interpolation of the word Carpenter. Allow me only to change it for the word Mountebank, and your performance will prove to a demonſtration that when you firſt diſcovered this piece of advice you adopted it for the rule of your life, and have ſtrictly adhered to it. I ſhall now take my leave of you, with a piece of advice: Take a ſtrong clyſter, and adminiſter one to each of the gang; which, to ſpeak in the medical way, may cauſe an evacuation of the groſs, morbid, and peccant humours, with which you and they appear to be too replete.

MARLBOROUGH, *Sept.* 12, 1766. JOHN MERCER.

WILLIAMSBURG, SEPTEMBER 26.

A private letter by Capt. Fox, who arrived yeſterday in Hampton road, has this paragraph, dated London, July 24th, 1766. The following alterations may be depended upon, as having actually taken place; what others may follow are uncertain. Lord Privy Seal, Mr. PITT, inſtead of the Duke of Newcaſtle. Lord Preſident of the Council, Lord Northington, inſtead of Lord Winchelſea. Firſt Lord of Treaſury, Duke of Grafton, inſtead of the Marquis of Rockingham. Secretary of State, Lord Shelburne, inſtead of the Duke of Richmond. Mr. Conway is continued in his department.

Advertiſements.

NORFOLK, SEPTEMBER 23, 1766.

WHEREAS little regard has been paid to an advertiſement of the 30th of *May*, 1765, adviſing of the partnerſhip of SPARLING and BOLDEN being expired the firſt of that month, and deſiring all perſons indebted to them to ſettle and pay off their accounts immediately, I muſt once more requeſt thoſe who have failed to comply forthwith; as all accounts due to the aforeſaid partnerſhip, that are not diſcharged before or at the General Court, will be put into the hands of an Attorney, for ſuits to be commenced immediately, which will be very diſagreeable to

WILLIAM BOLDEN.

To be SOLD, *for ready money, at* Fauquier *court-houſe, the 24th day of* November,

TWELVE very likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, belonging to the eſtate of *Robert Edmonds*, deceaſed, to ſatisfy the ſeveral heirs to the ſaid eſtate of Negroes.

2‖ WILLIAM BLACKWELL, Sheriff.

To be LET *on* CHARTER, *for* EUROPE,

THE ſnow *Nancy*, *John Ardis* maſter, now lying at *Norfolk*, a new veſſel, burthen about two hundred and ſeventy hogſheads. Apply to the ſubſcriber, who has for ſale a quantity of *Barbados* RUM, and muſcovado SUGAR.

2 JOHN GREENWOOD.

NORFOLK, *September* 22, 1766.

NORFOLK, SEPTEMBER 20, 1766.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtore, on the night between the 14th and 15th inſtant, a bale marked EME in a piece, with an O upon the top of the M, No. 3, containing 25 ready made great coats, blue, gray, drab, and mixed coloured, with large flat metal buttons. As it is imagined it may be carried away by ſome country craft up the adjacent rivers, any perſon to whom ſuch goods may be offered for ſale are deſired to ſtop the ſame, and give notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, by whom a reward of 40 s. will be given, on detection of the thief. 2 JOHN GREENWOOD.

On Tueſday *the 7th of* October *next will be ſold, at the late dwelling-houſe of Capt.* John Robertſon. *deceaſed, purſuant to his laſt will and teſtament*,

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, containing by eſtimation 300 acres, lying on *Appamatox* river, in *Cheſterfield* county, about 6 or 7 miles from *Peterſburg*, great part of which is low grounds, about 30 or 40,000 corn hills cleared and incloſed, with two barns, a quarter, and ſome outhouſes, thereon. Any perſons inclinable to ſee the land before the day of ſale may apply to the overſeer, on the premiſes, or to the executor. At the ſame time and place will be ſold a chaiſe, a large collection of books, all his houſehold and kitchen furniture, apparel, plantation utenſils, and ſundry other things too tedious to mention. Credit will be allowed until *April* next for all ſums above 50 s. the purchaſers giving bond and good ſecurity to the executor. All perſons who have any claim againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to give them in, as ſoon as poſſible; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to pay off their reſpective balances, or they may expect to be ſued.

2‖ JOHN BOTT, Executor.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on the ſecond* Saturday *in* October *next (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day) for twelve months credit*,

A TRACT of LAND in *Iſle of Wight* county, containing 200 acres, with a very good griſt mill thereon, four years ſtanding, very convenient to navigation, being within 5 miles of *Smithfield*, and 2 miles of a convenient landing for ſmall craft, whereon is an old plantation, and ſome cleared land, but the greateſt part uncleared; the ſoil is good for any kind of grain, hemp, or tobacco, well timbered with cypreſs and pine, and has a very good woodland range for cattle and hogs. Any perſon inclinable to view the land may be ſhown it by applying to JAMES SMELLY, adjoining it, or the ſubſcriber, on *Jones*'s creek.

JOHN SMELLY.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on the ſecond* Thurſday *in* October, *at* Lunenburg *court-houſe, being court day (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day) agreeable to the laſt will of* John Williamſon, *the younger, deceaſed, and purſuant to an order of* Henrico *court*,

FOUR hundred acres of Land, adjoining the land whereon the ſaid court-houſe of *Lunenburg* now ſtands. The terms may be known at the day of ſale.

ROBERT & SAMUEL WILLIAMSON.

Juſt arrived from Liverpool,

THE Ship NEPTUNE, GOODRICH ROUSH maſter, now lying at *Norfolk*, has on board a quantity of fine SALT for ſale. The ſaid ſhip will take in freight for *Glaſgow*, is about 400 hhds. burthen, and a fine new veſſel. For terms apply to *Archibald White* and C°, or ſaid maſter. 2

To be SOLD, *by way of lottery, at my vendue house, in* Norfolk, *on the 15th of next month,*

SUNDRY Millinery Goods,

to the amount of 76l. freſh made up, and in the neweſt faſhion; conſiſting of two ſuits of thread lace, at 10s. a yard, two ſuits of blond lace, at 7s. a yard, two ſuits of gauze, ſome laced caps, three lots of cambrick, a variety of caps and fillets, to the amount of 25l 6s. with many other articles. Tickets at 5s. each, to be had of Mrs. *King* at Capt. *Daniel Hutchings's*, or

JOSEPH CALVERT.

102 Prizes.
202 Blanks.

304 tickets, at 5s. £.76-0-0

RICHMOND, SEPTEMBER 12, 1766.

AS I intend for BRITAIN

immediately after next General Court, I muſt beg the favour of thoſe indebted to me to diſcharge their balances, as it is not convenient to give further indulgence. I have put my affairs under the management of Mr. *David Roſs* of *Goochland* county, with full power to tranſact every matter for me in this country. Thoſe who have any demands againſt me are deſired to bring in their accounts, and receive payment. ALEXANDER BAINE.

LANCASTER, SEPTEMBER 1, 1766.

IF any perſon will inform me

where I may get a box of GOODS, marked TE in a piece, and E, N° 1, imported laſt ſpring in the *Lord Baltimore*, Capt. *Mitchell*, and ſaid to be landed ſomewhere on *Corotoman*, it ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by THOMAS EDWARDS.

Sold at John Greenhow's *ſtore, near the Church, in* Williamſburg, *for ready money only,*

FINE blankets, bed bunts, bed and ſtay ticking, curled hair for matraſſes, bed ſcrews and keys, cottons, half thicks, green and blue emboſſed linſey rugs, *&c.* ſugar, tea at 8s. a pound, genuine freſh drugs, wholeſale or retail, rice, ſago, ſalop, barley, currants, ſweetmeats, all ſorts of ſpices, wine by the bottle, gallon, or caſk, myrtle wax, ſoap, coffee, chocolate, borax, ſpelter, all ſorts of poliſhing powders, Turkey oilſtones and ſlips, ragſtones, ſithes and ſtones, iron Dutch ovens and ſkillets, ſalamanders, iron dogs, backs, mortars and peſtles, and all ſorts of caſt iron, buckles and braſſes for harneſs, chair and cart wheel boxes of all ſizes, Canadian beaver traps and vermin traps, cotton, wool, and clothiers cards, hemp and flax hatchels, weavers ſlays of moſt numbers, ſhapes and tongs for ſhoe and knee buckles, watch cryſtals, main and pendulum ſprings, wire, draw plates, ſcrew plates of all ſizes, and moſt kinds of tools for ſilverſmiths, watchmakers, carpenters, coopers, blackſmiths, and moſt ſorts of materials for tradeſmen, linens of moſt ſorts and fineneſs, indigo, redwood, common and fine paints, oils, pencils, bruſhes, levigating ſtones, half gallon caſe bottles, wide mouth bottles, ſets of ſurveying inſtruments, ſeine corks, grindſtones, hand millſtones, moſt ſorts of pewter, tin, copper, china, glaſs, ſtone, and earthen ware, bed and cloſeſtool pans, toys, violins, Roman ſtrings, clock ſtrings, window glaſs of moſt ſizes, locks, nails, hinges of all ſorts, lamps, candleſticks, hour glaſſes, convex and concave ſpectakles, green, blue, and purple preſervers, various ſorts of ſtationary, ſearch and ſifter bottoms, inſtruments for drawing teeth, lancets, lampblack, ivory, blue, trainoil, tar, turpentine, roſin, and ſeveral hundred other uſeful articles.

On the 16th day of October *next will be* SOLD, *at publick ſale, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, bills of exchange, or ſhort credit,*

A NEW SHIP,

of about 170 tuns burthen, well calculated for *European* or *Weſt India* trade, and built with the beſt white oak, complete, and ready for launching; alſo the ſail cloth and rigging intended for ſaid ſhip. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe privately, between this and the day of ſale, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcribers in *Norfolk*.

JOHN WILSON,
Tdf JAMES CAMPBELL,
Adminiſtrators of *William Irving*, dec.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, at* Cumberland *court-houſe, on* Monday *the 24th of* November *next, being court day,*

ABOUT 800 acres of good land, lying in the ſaid county, convenient to church, court, and mill, and in good order for cropping, there being freſh cleared ground for about twelve hands, with ſufficient tobacco houſes, and ſundry other houſes. Eighteen months credit will be allowed the purchaſer, and the land may be entered upon immediately, giving bond and ſecurity to

JAMES M'DOWALL.
RALPH BOWKER.

TAKEN up, in *Brunſwick*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 4 or 5 inches high, with a blaze in her face, and branded on the near buttock F; poſted, and appraiſed to 40s. JOHN COLLIER.

WILLIAMSBURG, SEPTEMBER 12, 1766.

GENTLEMEN who attend

the General Courts and Aſſembly may be accommodated with genteel LODGINGS, have BREAKFAST, and good STABLING for their HORSES, by applying to ROBERT NICOLSON.

BUCKINGHAM, SEPTEMBER 1, 1766.

TAKEN up at the ſubſcriber's plantation, on *George's* creek, a light bay mare, 4 feet 2 or 3 inches high, branded on the near ſhoulder G or C, and on the near buttock with a C, her left hind and her right fore footlocks are white, has a blazed face, ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, and hath been docked. The owner may have her on application to the overſeer of that place.

ROBERT BOLLING, Jun..

TAKEN up, in *King* and *Queen*, a ſmall bay mare, with a ſtar in her forehead, hanging mane and ſprig tail, her hind feet white, paces pretty well, and branded on the near buttock I; poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

ROBERT BROOKING.

On Wedneſday *the 8th of* October *next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, before Mr.* JAMES's *door, in* Fredericksburg, *will be expoſed to publick ſale,*

THE ſloop INDUSTRY, now lying at *Fredericksburg*, together with her ſails, rigging, *&c.* She will carry upwards of four thouſand buſhels of grain.

Meſſ. JOSEPH WATKINS, and ROGER DIXON, are authorized to ſell her.

Fredericksburg Races.

ON *Thurſday* the 9th day of *October* a purſe of twenty pounds, ready money, to be be run for by any horſe, mare, or gelding, not more than quarter blooded, the beſt of three four mile heats, or as near that diſtance as the ground will admit of, carrying nine ſtone for 14 hands, give and take ſeven pounds for each inch above or below that ſize.

And on *Friday* the 10th day of *October* a purſe of ten pounds, ready money, to be run for by any horſe, mare, or gelding, that has not any mixture of the *Engliſh* or foreign breed, the beſt of three two mile heats, or as near that diſtance as the ground will admit of, carrying the ſame weight, give and take, as for the above purſe.

The horſes that are to ſtart for either of the above purſes are to be entered, ſhown, and meaſured, at Capt. *George Weedon's*, on the *Monday* preceding the races, paying for the firſt purſe 20s. and for the ſecond 10s. which entrance money is to be given to the ſecond beſt horſe, *&c.* running for each purſe, according to the rules of racing, to be adjudged by Gentlemen appointed by the ſubſcribers, who are alſo to regulate every matter on the field, and determine any diſputes that may ariſe.

Three horſes are to enter and ſtart, or no race, and no entrance will be allowed at the pole, or any time after the day fixed for that purpoſe.——There will alſo be ſundry other diverſions; and it is propoſed, on the firſt race day, to hand about a ſubſcription for future races at *Fredericksburg*, on ſuch terms as may be moſt agreeable to the Gentlemen preſent, who are encouragers of the turf.

To be SOLD, *altogether or in parcels,*

ELEVEN hundred acres of LAND, lying in *Southampton* county, on the main *Blackwater* and *Cypreſs* ſwamps. whereon is a dwelling-houſe 40 by 18, underpinned with brick, brick chimnies, and a paſſage; a good kitchen, planked above and below, and all convenient outhouſes, the whole quite new; alſo a new framed houſe, about a mile from the others, which may occaſionally ſerve as an overſeer's houſe. There is on the ſaid plantation a good garden well paled in, 300 or upwards of the beſt bearing apple trees, 400 peach trees, and a nurſery of about 3000 apple trees of the beſt fruit, a peach nurſery of about 2000 trees, and a variety of the beſt cherries, pears, and plums. The land is well timbered, and produces good tobacco, wheat, *&c.* and enough cleared for about ten hands. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms, which will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, by applying to the ſubſcriber in *Iſle* of *Wight* county, near *Hardy's* ferry. 4 WILLIAM HAYNES.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a dun coloured black horſe, about 4 feet and a half high, about 10 years old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, trots, has a ſtar in his forehead, a white ſtreak on his near fore foot, a ſtreak down his rump, branded on the near buttock reſembling N or A, and on the off buttock reſembling ∩; alſo a gray mare, about 2 years old, about 4 feet 2 inches high, with a light mane and tail, trots, but neither docked nor branded; poſted, and appraiſed to 7l.

PHILIP GOODE.

MIDDLESEX, SEPTEMBER 11, 1766.

STolen out of the ſubſcriber's

houſe, a large SILVER LAMP for a tea pot, which has an unicorn's head for the creſt. The above piece of plate is ſuppoſed to be taken by my own ſervants, and will probably be offered for ſale. Whoever ſtops it, ſo that the owner gets it again, ſhall have 40s. reward.

EDMUND BERKELEY.

To be SOLD *for tobacco, bills of exchange, caſh, or ſhort credit,*

FOUR LOTS in *Hanover* town, whereon I lately lived, which rent at preſent for 75l. annually. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe any, or the whole of the above lots, may know the terms by applying to Mr. *Alexander Donald* in ſaid town, or to me in *Caroline* county, at *New Flanders*.

10 WILLIAM DUDLEY.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on the firſt* Thurſday *in* October *next, (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day) altogether, or in parcels,*

A TRACT of LAND, lying in *Orange* county, containing 1120 acres; there are pretty good buildings on the plantation, and a very good apple orchard. Alſo the ſtock of cattle, horſes, ſheep, hogs, and other commodities. The terms will be agreed upon at the day of ſale.

13 EDWIN FLEET.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND containing upwards of 1000 acres, lying upon *Gravelly Run*, in the county of *Dinwiddie*, about 10 miles from *Peterſburg*, convenient to church, court, and mills, and is eſteemed an excellent ſoil for any kind of grain, and ſome parts for tobacco. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Mr. *James Belſches* at *Cabin Point*, or to me in *Suſſex* county.

Tf AUGUSTINE CLAIBORNE.

On Tueſday *the 7th of* October *will be SOLD to the higheſt bidders, at the* Rocky Ridge, *in* Cheſterfield *county,*

THIRTY choice SLAVES,

conſiſting of men, women, and children; among which are ſeveral TRADESMEN. The purchaſers will be allowed two years credit, or longer if required, giving bond and good ſecurity.

N B. Five per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money.

For SALE, *by the ſubſcriber at* Norfolk,

CHOICE *Barbados* RUM,

at 2s. 9d. a gallon.

Tf JOHN TUCKER.

To be SOLD, *altogether or in parcels, on reaſonable terms,*

EIGHT thouſand acres of LAND in *Halifax* county, great part of which is low grounds, and very rich high land, and is conveniently ſituated for many good ſettlements, as it extends on a large creek ſeveral miles. Application was formerly made to me for it by ſome *Pennſylvanians*, but at that time I had no title; this informs them that the title is now in me, and if they, or any other perſon, are inclinable to purchaſe, they may apply to me in *Charlotte* county.

6 CLEMENT READ.

Scheme of a Lottery

FOR diſpoſing of 146 lots of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold.—The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the water, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20l. which is far below a medium between that ſum and what was given for ſeveral near the water, the unſold lots are rated at 30l. each, accounting 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, on which *Page's* warehouſes ſtand, one lot; and 24, 35, 36, 47, 48, 49, on which *Crutchfield's* warehouſes ſtand, one other lot only, ſo that there will be but 137 lots in the whole to be drawn for; and it is propoſed that there ſhall be no more than that number of chances, and conſequently no blanks. The conſideration money will not be required of Gentlemen willing to become adventurers, and ſubſcribing to the ſcheme, until *April* next; when it is to be paid to the proprietor at *Williamſburg*, either in caſh, or 3000 wt of tobacco. The drawing will be ſoon after the ſubſcription ſhall be completed, of which notice ſhall be given in the *Virginia* Gazette. *Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, will be managers of the lottery, or any three of them. Tf MANN PAGE.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE; by whom Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER, at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.